

# **PANTOPRAZOLE AND REBAMIPIDE PROVIDE EFFECTIVE HEALING OF EROSIVE AND ULCERATIVE LESIONS OF GASTRODUODENAL ZONE, ASSOCIATED WITH HELICOBACTER PYLORI, IN PATIENTS WITH LEUKEMIA**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Modern approach to leukemia treatment include using of the cytostatics complex, that allows to attain clinico-hematological remissions of acute leukemia and increase duration and life quality of these pts. However cytotoxicity on the mucous barrier of gastroduodenal zone (MBGDZ) is not always taken into account. **AIMS & METHODS:** The aim is to study efficiency of Pantoprazole (P) and Rebamipide (R) in complex treatment of pts with acute and chronic leukemia with ulcer disease of duodenum (UDD) and to evaluate their influence on resistance of MBGDZ. •

34 pts suffering from acute and chronic leukemia with concomitant UDD, associated with *Helicobacter pylori* (HP), were divided in 2 groups: I (n = 18) received antiheli- cobacter therapy (AHBT), including P 80mg/day - 10 days; P 40 mg up to 28 days; II (n= 16) - AHBT+R 300mg/day 28 days. All pts received basic cytostatic therapy for the basic disease.

**RESULTS:** Clinico-endoscopic remission of UDD in 28 days was registered in 15 (83.3%) pts I and 15 (93.7%) pts of group II. Eradication of HP was attained at 14 (77.7%) pts I, 15 (93.7%) pts of group II.

Concentration of fucose, related to the albumen, in blood serum in pts before treatment 2.8 times lower than norm, and on the background of the therapy increased in 1.6 time in group I ( $0.32 \pm 0.07$  mmol/l) and in 1.8 time in group II ( $0.4 \pm 0.07$  mmol/l;  $p < 0.05$ ), not reaching to the indexes of norm, NANA blood concentration in 1.6 time exceeded the indexes of norm, and after treatment diminished in 1.2 time in pts group I and in 1.3 time in group II ( $p < 0.05$ ). Level of NANA excretion with urine in 1.5 time higher before treatment, went down in group I after treatment in 1.3 time, in group II - in 1.7 time ( $p < 0.05$ ). The level of

fucose excretion with urine after treatment rose in group I in 1.3 time, in group II - in 1.5 time.

The structure of cell's mitochondrias of main glands of stomach is normalized on the background of treatment, parietal cells are in a state of low functional activity, and mucoid cells of mucous membrane of stomach (MMS) - in a state of high functional activity. The maximally expressed improvements of morphological picture of MMS are set in group II.

CONCLUSION: MBGDZ resistance considerably goes down in pts who suffer with leukemia, taking into account as influence of disease as damage of basic citostatic therapy on the mucous barrier which renders a membranedestructive effect, weakens citoprotection, violates circulation of blood in mucous membrane.

P in composition with AHBТ and R are increase protective albumens synthesis of MBGDZ, decrease degradation of sialo- and increase fucoproteins production, determining its resistance. P and R are important components of accompanying therapy in pts with leukemia which effectively reduce frequency of erosive and ulcerative lesions of MBGDZ in complex with antisecretory preparations.

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